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**SOLIDARY WHEELS**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

2021

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MELILLA

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# ANNUAL REPORT

2021



**Solidary Wheels No Borders for Human Rights**



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ONE OF THE SURVEILLANCE POSTS DOTTED THROUGHOUT THE FENCE  
ELENA MANJON



## 1- SOLIDARY WHEELS IN MELILLA

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Solidary Wheels is a non-profit association, made up of a group of independent volunteers who share a feeling of non-resignation in the face of European border policies and the constant violation of fundamental rights arising from these policies.

**In January 2020 the project began in Melilla.**

Since then, the project has been shaped based on the perceived needs and the knowledge and learning of each of the people who collaborate in it: social accompaniment, documentation and advocacy work regarding Human Rights violations and socio-legal advice.

**The main objective is the defense and promotion of the human rights** of those people who are trapped at the southern European border, regardless of their gender, race, religion, nationality, sexual orientation or political

opinion. The vast majority of the people we accompany in Melilla **are young people of Moroccan origin who still are, or previously were, under state guardianship and asylum seekers**, most of whom perceive their passage through Melilla as a stage of transit that has as its final goal the European continent.

These people migrate for very different reasons, but all of them want to build their life project in the old continent, and Melilla is a territory that prevents them from following their journey. During their stay in the city they suffer a sum of violations, physical, emotional and psychological violence, exercised by the different institutions as well as parts of the society in Melilla. All this makes this community vulnerable, making it difficult for people to achieve their life project and chronifying inequality in the city.



## 2 - M E L I L L A : AN ENCLAVE ON THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN BORDER

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With regards to the geopolitical context of Melilla, it is important to note that it is one of the main points where the Western Mediterranean migratory route culminates, and therefore it is a gateway to Europe from the African continent. **The inequality gap that marks the 10 km border that separates Melilla from Morocco is one of the widest in the world.**

Spain and Morocco have signed a number of treaties on border control and migratory flows\*1, evidencing the clear policy of border externalisation that the EU is implementing to limit migratory flows from third countries. Strategic allies of the Maghreb receive large subsidies from European Union funds to finance border reinforcement and control through their police and auxiliary bodies.

*La Vanguardia. City Agencies*

*10/04/2022: Morocco is the country that receives the second largest amount of EU money for migration cooperation, with 346 million euros from various programs.*



This money is intended **to manage migration**, prior to entry into Europe, not only by preventing people on the move from leaving Moroccan territory, but also by forcibly transferring many people to the Sahara desert. These migratory policies orchestrated by Fortress Europe have resulted, in the last two years, in an increase in the flow of the Canary route, becoming the deadliest route in 2021, as evidenced by the data collected by Caminando Fronteras\*2.

One of the small victories that the group of young people migrating on their own in 2021 has been able to celebrate is **the reform of the immigration regulations**, which allows their situation to not

become one of supervening irregularity\*3.

There are no safe entry routes to reach Spain for those who want to apply for international protection, they are not allowed to approach an authorized place without being intercepted and rejected (both by Moroccan and Spanish security forces). Despite the fact that Law 12/2009 (art. 38) foresees the possibility of applying for asylum in Embassies and Consulates, this practice is de facto impossible, which causes people to put their lives at risk to enter Fortress Europe, through very dangerous and deadly routes.

\*1: [elpais.com/espana/2021-05-18/espana-entregara-30-millones-de-euros-para-ayudar-a-marruecos-para-frenar-la-inmigracion-irregular.html&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1651234185936345&usg=AOvVaw35\\_yHEyX30ebdPt1GODOCi](https://elpais.com/espana/2021-05-18/espana-entregara-30-millones-de-euros-para-ayudar-a-marruecos-para-frenar-la-inmigracion-irregular.html&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1651234185936345&usg=AOvVaw35_yHEyX30ebdPt1GODOCi)

\*2: [www.caminandofronteras.org/monitoreo/monitoreo-del-derecho-a-la-vida-2021](https://www.caminandofronteras.org/monitoreo/monitoreo-del-derecho-a-la-vida-2021)

\*3: [www.twitter.com/fepa\\_18/status/1451524938142261258](https://www.twitter.com/fepa_18/status/1451524938142261258)

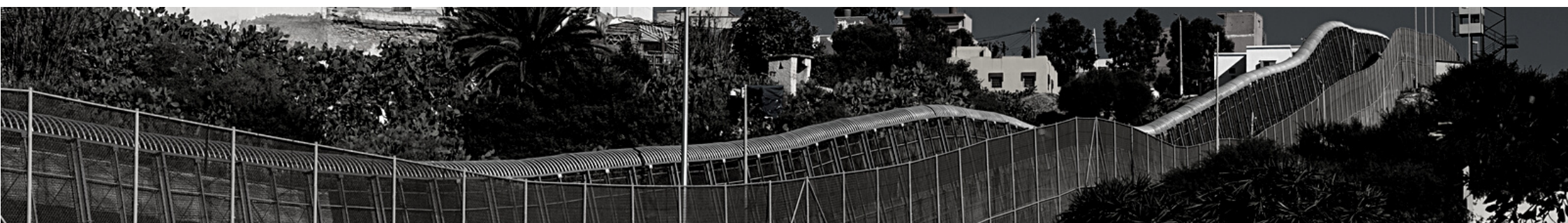
## THE FENCE

Since the construction of the Melilla fence in 1998, the EU has allocated millions of euros in the maintenance and reinforcement of the security of what is now a triple wire fence, with concertina wire (the Spanish state removed them in 2019 to replace them with "less harmful" elements, but they were placed on the Moroccan side\*4) and advanced people detection systems.

In 2018 the Ministry of Interior announced the construction of a **new fence**, a project consisting of three phases including the placement of inverted combs and the digitization and biometric control of the entire border perimeter\*5.

Even so, attempts to reach European territory on this side of the Mediterranean have not ceased, the Ministry of the Interior has recorded a total of **1092 people who have managed to do so during the year 2021 by land**, i.e. by jumping the triple fence.\*6.

The diplomatic tension that broke out during the month of May between the Spanish state and the Alaouite kingdom, after the Polisario Front leader Brahim Gali was admitted to a hospital in Navarra, was, as the media pointed out, the trigger for the relaxation of the tight border control. This encouraged many people to try to gain access



to the autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla, either through the fence or by sea. Most of them came with nothing, just what they were wearing.

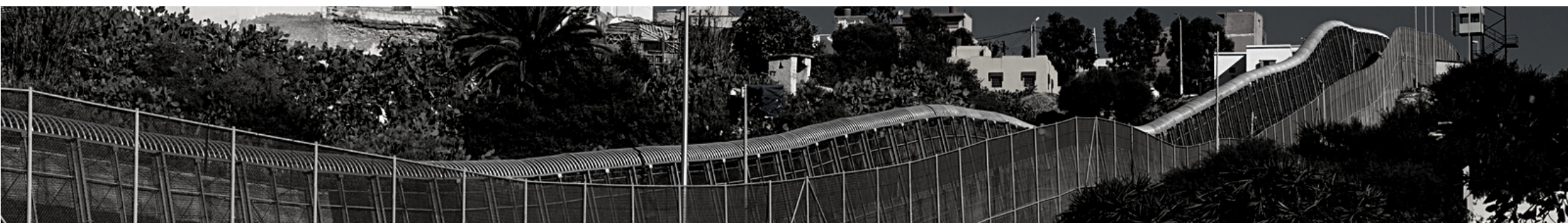
It is yet another example of how diplomatic and political conflicts and the political and economic interests of states use the civilian population as pawns and, instead of putting people at the center and ensuring the defense of their rights, uses them as mechanisms to exert political pressure\*7.

\*4: [www.eldiario.es/desalambre/invertido-sistituira-cuchillas-ceuta-melilla\\_1\\_6065237.html](http://www.eldiario.es/desalambre/invertido-sistituira-cuchillas-ceuta-melilla_1_6065237.html)

\*5: [ctxt.es/es/20220101/Politica/38492/inteligencia-artificial-frontera-sur-union-europea.htm](http://ctxt.es/es/20220101/Politica/38492/inteligencia-artificial-frontera-sur-union-europea.htm)

\*6: [elfarodemelilla.es/menos-15-saltos-valla-entradas-llevamos-2021/](http://elfarodemelilla.es/menos-15-saltos-valla-entradas-llevamos-2021/)

\*7: [www.instagram.com/p/CPB4Vk0D7fJ/](https://www.instagram.com/p/CPB4Vk0D7fJ/)



## THE SEA

It should be noted that in addition to the territories of Ceuta and Melilla, there are small archipelagos on the Maghreb coast under Spanish sovereignty, all of them militarized and without civilian population, such as the **Chafarinas islands** (Isla del Congreso, Isla de Isabel II and Isla del Rey Francisco), **the islands of Al Hoceima** (Isla de Tierra, Isla de Mar and the Rock of Al Hoceima) or the **Rock of Velez de la Gomera**, a territory annexed to the African continent after an earthquake in 1930.

In these territories, during the course of the year 2021, there have been arrivals of asylum seekers

who have been illegally returned to Moroccan soil. 125 people arrived at the Rock of Velez de la Gomera on September 20, who gained access by crossing the fence that separates this small peninsula from the rest of the continent\*8. Also, on the last day of the year, a boat with 9 people on board arrived at the Island of Congreso, all of whom expressed their intention to apply for asylum, however, they were soon returned to Morocco.

Arriving by boat is not the only way to access Spanish territory by sea. A practice that is fairly common among young North Africans, and



especially after the closure of the land border, is to swim in, a dangerous crossing that can take over six hours\*9.

This risky alternative has caused the death of 12 people during the year 2021, according to the data collected by the IOM on its Missing migrants portal\*10.

\*8: [www.solidarywheels.org/post/comunicado-sobre-la-situación-de-las-solicitantes-de-asilo-en-vélez-de-la-gomera](http://www.solidarywheels.org/post/comunicado-sobre-la-situación-de-las-solicitantes-de-asilo-en-vélez-de-la-gomera)

\*9: [www.solidarywheels.org/post/nadar-por-falta-de-opciones](http://www.solidarywheels.org/post/nadar-por-falta-de-opciones)

\*10: [missingmigrants.iom.int/region/mediterranean](http://missingmigrants.iom.int/region/mediterranean)



## SUBTERRANEAN DUCTS

Another of the routes used by people wishing to enter European territory are the subway sewage pipes, a very dangerous crossing that claims the lives of many of those who attempt it\*11.

According to eyewitness accounts, it is **a journey that can take up to 5 hours**. The people advance crouching, swimming among rats through narrow, winding conduits where toxic products and fecal water flow\*12.

This is not a very common practice, but it is very risky and dangerous, which shows once again that there are no legal and safe ways to reach European territory, a situation that has worsened since the border closure.

\*11: [twitter.com/SolidaryW/status/1324694768148992003](https://twitter.com/SolidaryW/status/1324694768148992003)

\*12: [www.instagram.com/p/CHQCmGWjjoV/?utm\\_source=ig\\_web\\_copy\\_link](https://www.instagram.com/p/CHQCmGWjjoV/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link)



## BORDER CROSSINGS

The **neighborhood agreement between Spain and Morocco** allows people residing in the regions of Tetouan and Nador to cross the land border during the day without a visa. Since the closure of the border in march as a consequence of COVID-19, this option is no longer possible. This fact has diverted the migratory routes of the European Southern Border from the Mediterranean towards the Canary archipelago and has changed the dynamics of the balances of the last years, in addition to conditioning all those people who have been trapped in this city-prison, increasing this

perception since the closure of the border. \*13.

\*13: [www.apdha.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Balance-migratorio-Frontera-Sur-2021-web.pdf](http://www.apdha.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Balance-migratorio-Frontera-Sur-2021-web.pdf)





NEIGHBOURHOOD OF LA CAÑADA  
ELENA MANJON



## 3- INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE ASSOCIATION

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The organization is a **non-hierarchical association**, which is structured in different working groups, which have specific objectives and tasks. These groups composed of the volunteers present in the city of Melilla plus those who support from other parts of Spain and abroad, meet periodically. At the same time, weekly general meetings are scheduled to share the needs and progress of the different working groups.

The project is intended **to be sustainable over time**, even with the mobility of supporters and people who collaborate, so throughout the year 2021 several protocols, documents and guidelines have been created to ensure that responses to emergencies and environmental demands are fast, effective and provide structure, stability and

sustainability to the project.

The organization believes in the importance of developing a periodic training plan for the entire team of volunteers and collaborators, since it is a tool to maintain the cohesion of the group, to work on the skills necessary for the project, as well as to be able to continue learning and generating knowledge of the system on which change is sought.



**The team of volunteers** who travel to the field is usually small in comparison to the people who offer support in the development of the tasks remotely. It is usually a group of about 5 people of various profiles; lawyers, people specialized in social intervention, documentation and data analysis and also sometimes from the health field.

During the year 2021, a total of **21 people have passed through the field team**, completing a three-month stay in Melilla and often remaining connected to the project after their time in the city. In addition, there was also a lawyer who completed her internship during the first half of the year, and once she finished her internship became the first employee of the organisation.

With respect to the external team, Solidary Wheels has the regular **support of a group of about 10 volunteers** who participate constantly in the work groups. In addition, both in the field and in other parts of the territory, the organization has external collaborators who participate on an occasional basis in various activities.

Apart from the regular meetings of the working groups and general meetings, a **general assembly** is held once a quarter to analyze the current needs of the project and establish new objectives, in order to provide an adequate response at all times to the demands of such a changing context as that of the city of Melilla.



DRAWING MADE BY A YOUNG PERSON ON THE MOVE DURING A SESSION OF ART THERAPY

## 4 - TRANSVERSAL THEMES OF SW

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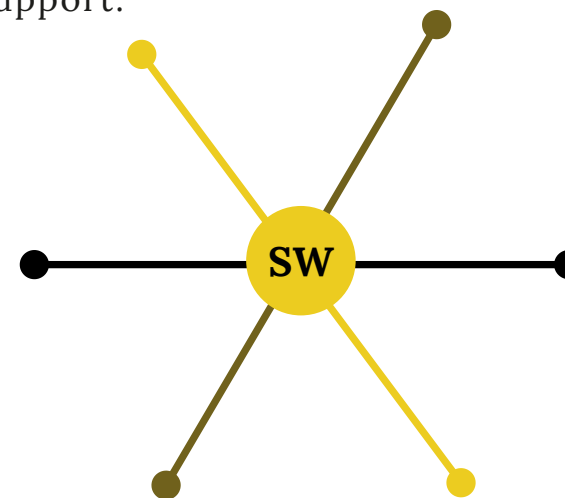
In Solidary Wheels there are three essential and transversal pillars in all actions, plans and activities carried out. These pillars are agreed and shared by all the people who are part of the organization.

### a) Networking

The work in collaboration with other entities, activists and/or social movements is of paramount importance for Solidary Wheels. The border system affects people in a transversal way, both emotionally and socially, as well as administratively and politically. For this reason, it is necessary to weave and create synergies with all those willing to fight for the defense of human rights and the dignity of people on the move, adding perspectives and forces for a **better**

**quality intervention** as well as a greater political incidence.

The entity's networking encompasses legal collaborations, referrals for qualitative accompaniment, elaboration of reports and advocacy strategies, communication and dissemination of other social movements that agree with the values of the entity, as well as financial support.





### b) Gender perspective

Solidary Wheels is aware of how the cis-hetero patriarchal, classist and racist system, crosses the bodies of all the people we accompany. For this reason, it is of vital importance to integrate **a gender, feminist and intersectional perspective** in the work we do.

The aim is to provide significant support to the specific needs of migrant women and the LGTBI+ collective, while at the same time trying to make visible the situation of these women, most of the time invisibilized.

Campaigns have been carried out with webinars, workshops and internal training to provide tools to the team that forms the entity, as well as to denounce and make visible the situation of this group.

### c) Antiracism

The association is certain that the creation of fortress borders, the system that legitimizes their existence, and finally the effects that this has on people's lives, is a consequence of the prevailing racism in Western society. That is why the entity incorporates in its perspective the objective of eliminating this racism from the work and the accompaniment that is carried out.

**Solidary Wheels intends to make visible the phenomenon of migration** and the responses to it, as the result of the still existing neocolonialism that affects the countries of the global south, and also, the belief system that is held about racialized people as legitimizing this racist and colonial system. That is why the deconstruction within the team is subject to a continuous and constant review, in how it communicates, how it denounces and how it accompanies the people affected by this system.



SKATEPARK SESSION  
LARA DOMINGUEZ



## 5- WORKING GROUPS

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In order to be able to carry out quality support with the people we work with, Solidary Wheels defends the value of interdisciplinary teams to be able to comprehensively address people's specific needs. The tools and methodologies of support are detailed below, based on the explanation of the different specialised working groups that make up the project.

### **a) LEGAL**

This working group is based on **providing support, accompaniment and legal counsel** for people on the move.

It provides the tools to enable them to claim and demand that their rights be upheld. In addition, monitoring is carried out to ensure that the competent administrations respect the regulatory framework and protocols in place. In the event that these are not respected, legal strategies are developed to file complaints and advocate.

During 2021, several activities aimed at awareness-raising have been carried out. A legal manual for volunteers has been created and training sessions and information leaflets on access to the international protection procedure have been carried out. One of the main tasks of this working group has been the accompaniment of minors under state guardianship and young people who were previously under guardianship in order to obtain

authorisation and renewal of their residence permits, as well as the development of legal strategies for accessing the census. Finally, it is worth highlighting the creation of a database on the administrative situation of the people who are accompanied and the irregularities committed by the different competent administrations.



### **\*CENSUS REGISTRATION IN MELILLA, THE LABYRINTH WITHOUT EXIT\***

On the basis of article 6 of the Law that regulates the census (Ley 7/95 de la Ley de Bases del Régimen Local)\*14, applications for census registration have been denied to people who were in an irregular administrative situation in Melilla. The lack of census registration prevents people from exercising their right to access health, education and social benefits, as well as the regularisation of their administrative situation.

**One of the cases that the Solidary Wheels team accompanied** was that of a

One of the cases that the Solidary Wheels team accompanied was that of a young man who had been under guardianship in the Autonomous City and who, despite having legal residency, could not complete the process of obtaining an identification card because he did not have access to the census.

The team presented allegations emphasising that registration in the census is independent of private legal disputes over the ownership of housing, and regarding the possibility of registering in a fictitious address of the City Council.

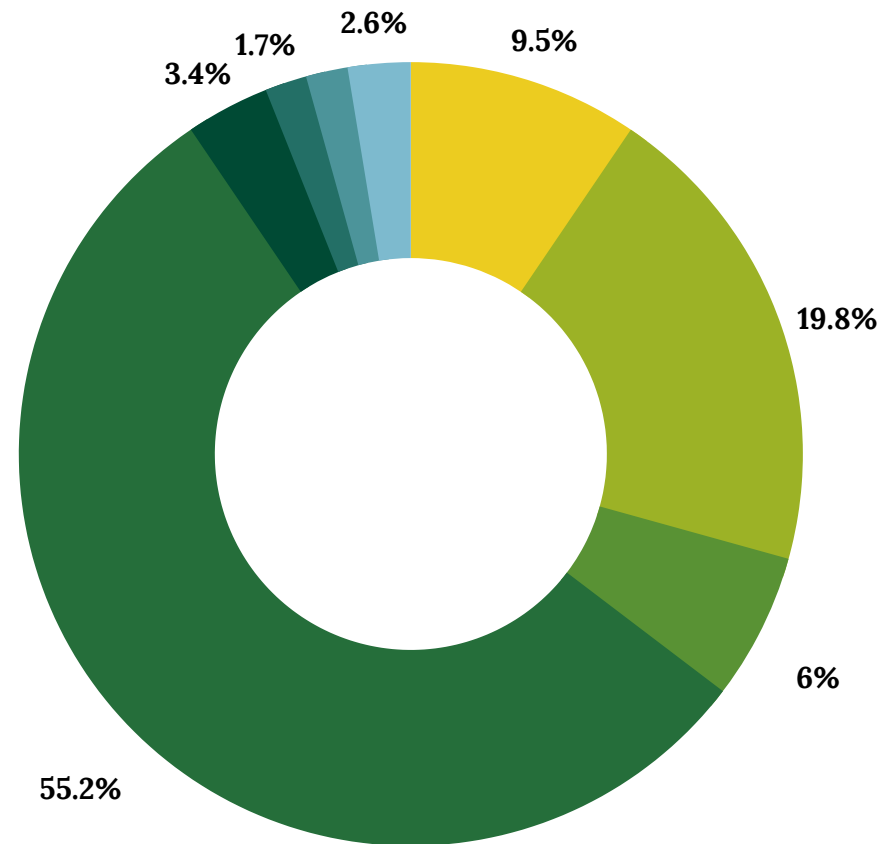
The malpractice of the Autonomous City, which should have registered the young man in the municipal census, was exposed.

After submitting the request for amendment and improving the previously submitted application, the applicable Social Services successfully issued the habitability report for the fictitious census.

\*14: [www.solidarywheels.org/post/dos-a%C3%B1os-m%C3%A1s-tarde-todo-sigue-igual](http://www.solidarywheels.org/post/dos-a%C3%B1os-m%C3%A1s-tarde-todo-sigue-igual)



Sample extracted from the legal report carried out by this working group, in reference to the young people released from custody and their administrative situation when they leave the minors' centres.



- Leaves without processed documentation
- Residence expired as a minor, leaves without renewal
- Residence application is closed for failure to provide a passport
- Leaves with valid residency, but without processed fingerprints. Blocking of the census registration.
- Nothing has been processed, the legal guardians did not request to process their documentation when they were minors.
- Residence expired on the day after their 18th birthday
- Asylum-seeking unaccompanied minor
- Leaves with both fingerprints and documentation



### **b) SOCIAL INTERVENTION**

The main purpose of this group is **to promote the social and emotional well-being of the people accompanied on the project, as well as to generate a structural change through the links created by the intervention.**

To this end, the group promotes socio-educational work with people, encouraging them to be active subjects in the defence of their rights. It seeks to detect situations of violations and develop strategies that aim to dignify their time spent in the city of Melilla.

The main activities carried out have been the creation of community spaces where safe leisure time can be shared and where trusting relationships can be established. Individualised work plans have been created to respond to real needs, as well as the creation of referral circuits for the most vulnerable people. Finally, together with other organisations present in the city, advocacy strategies have been created so that the administrations offer resources and services adapted to the characteristics of the different groups and

communities present in the city.

### **\*ZINEB, THE FUTURE SOCIAL EDUCATOR\*15**

The intervention team visits various places in the city where people in transit are present; the settlements, the neighbourhoods where they look for work, the port where they do "risky", and others, with the aim of finding out about their needs and being able to accompany them if they so wish.

In one of these spaces, we met a young minor girl **who had been in the care of the Gota de Leche Welfare Centre for two years and**



**still did not have any kind of documentation processed.**

Thanks to her, contact was made with other girls in the same situation, and a group of girls was created with whom Spanish classes, leisure activities, counselling and accompaniment in administrative procedures were carried out.

The Director of the centre was contacted several times, and after some complications, when she came of age, she left the centre with a valid TIE (foreigner's identification card).

Without a network in the country, she decided to come to Barcelona, where she found a person willing to take her in

temporarily. At the same time, several of the organisation's volunteers who live in Barcelona accompanied her to different resources and services in the city, looking for places where they could take her in, provide support and accompany her.

Finally, **Punt de Referència** was the entity that, thanks to its foster family project, provided assistance to the person who had taken in the young woman with economic and social support. The young woman continues to be accompanied in defining and

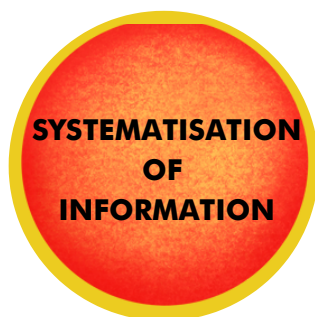
achieving her life plan.

\*15:  
[www.elperiodico.com/es/barcelona/20220302/punt-de-referencia-jovenes-sin-referentes-mujeres-migrantes-barcelona-melilla-marruecos-13302372](http://www.elperiodico.com/es/barcelona/20220302/punt-de-referencia-jovenes-sin-referentes-mujeres-migrantes-barcelona-melilla-marruecos-13302372)

### c) DOCUMENTATION AND ADVOCACY

The main objective of this working group is **to collect information and systematise it** in order to document and understand the reality of people on the move in Melilla. The aim is to detect patterns of human rights violations and identify those responsible.

At the same time, the organisation uses various **mechanisms and tools** to make people on the move active agents in the defence of their own rights. Firstly, by knowing and understanding the legal framework under which they find themselves, and then by accompanying them in the strategies adopted in the defence of social justice.



- INTERVIEWS
- OBSERVATIONS FROM ACCOMPANIED PEOPLE
- FIELD DIARY
- COLLABORATION WITH OTHER WORKING GROUPS IN THE ORGANISATION



- REPORTS
- NETWORK BUILDING
- ACTION PROTOCOLS



- PRESS RELEASES
- SOCIAL MEDIA
- WEBSITE BLOG
- CONVERSATIONS WITH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS
- SEMINARS AND DEBATES
- SUPPORT ON DEMONSTRATIONS, MODIFICATION OF THE FOREIGNERS LAW AND OTHERS



### **\*PLAZA DE TOROS (THE BULLFIGHTING RING)\***

It was a temporary reception resource, set up in April 2020 during the first state of alarm caused by COVID-19. **Up to 500 people lived there**, including asylum seekers and young people previously under guardianship.

This temporary shelter received numerous complaints from the Spanish Ombudsman and the Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe for its appalling living conditions and the impossibility of complying with the distancing measures to protect the residents from the spread of COVID-19.

There were two closures of Plaza de Toros. The first time it was reopened due to the pressure exerted, but on 22 June the space was closed for good, **leaving more than fifty young people homeless and on the street**. All of them had passed through Melilla's centres for minors and left without the necessary documentation, encountering major bureaucratic barriers to regularising their administrative situation.

Throughout this process of closures and reopenings, the legal team of Solidary Wheels was quite active,

issuing press releases, exposing the situation and appealing to the administrations to assume their responsibilities. Complaints were also submitted to the Ombudsman, requesting the implementation of the corresponding administrative and legal remedies.



YOUNG PEOPLE AT THE DOOR OF THE BULLRING, AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE APPEAL



**d) COMMUNICATION**

The main objective of this group is to be the **loudspeaker for Melilla towards the Spanish mainland**, thus making visible the realities that exist there in terms of migration and human rights violations of people on the move. The aim is for this reality to enter the agenda of the countries' media, by sending press releases, providing interviews and increasing relations with like-minded journalists.

**Communication is always aimed at social transformation** and changes in society in order to eliminate prejudices about migrants. The best way to achieve this is through

networking, both within the organisation, with volunteers spread throughout Spain, and outside it. One of the projects in this regard is the podcast "Ens movem" of the Veu de Sant Joan, which reports from various points of the European borders on the situation for people on the move.

The organisations' social media, website and blog are the essential tools to achieve social transformation. Information is provided with the aim that both the loyal public and those who are just getting to know the

organisation become aware of the situation and become active in the defence of human rights and the right to a dignified life of all people.

**\*ILLEGAL PUSHBACKS OF ASYLUM SEEKERS\*16**

The communication team often works by adapting to the pace and urgency of the moment. Two of the most relevant examples of 2021 have been the coordinated responses and interdisciplinary networking between the different entities working at the Spanish Southern Border, following the two arrivals of boats, on the one hand to the Vélez de la Gomera Rock (September



20th) and on the other to the Island of Congreso (December 31st), part of the Chafarinas Islands; both territories under Spanish sovereignty.

Immediately when the first warning arrives about the existence of boats and people trapped in these Spanish territories, the various entities contact each other and start the coordinated work.

On the one hand, to provide a legal response to the people trapped there who express their desire to seek asylum, and on the other, **to make the emergency situation visible and carry out political advocacy.** First, publications

are activated on social media, and, subsequently, the press is called in by sending out statements of denunciation and press releases previously drafted by several people from each entity, due to the possible danger of refoulement.

Channels and working tools are activated to share information, write public statements and denounce the illegality of what is happening on Spanish territory.

Unfortunately, in both cases the people were returned to Moroccan territory. Nevertheless, the

coordinated work between the various entities has ensured that even after the returns, the returned persons continue to be legally accompanied, and action protocols for future arrivals have been created.

\*16:

[www.solidarywheels.org/post/comunicado-sobre-la-situaci%C3%B3n-de-las-personas-solicitantes-de-asilo-en-la-isla-del-congreso](http://www.solidarywheels.org/post/comunicado-sobre-la-situaci%C3%B3n-de-las-personas-solicitantes-de-asilo-en-la-isla-del-congreso)



### e) FUNDRAISING

The main objective of the fundraising working group is to **raise funds to guarantee the continuity of the project**, weaving links with entities and people who support the development of the different activities in the long term.

It is essential to ensure that the financial support received does not limit the actions and advocacy carried out, and that it respects the code of ethics established by the association.

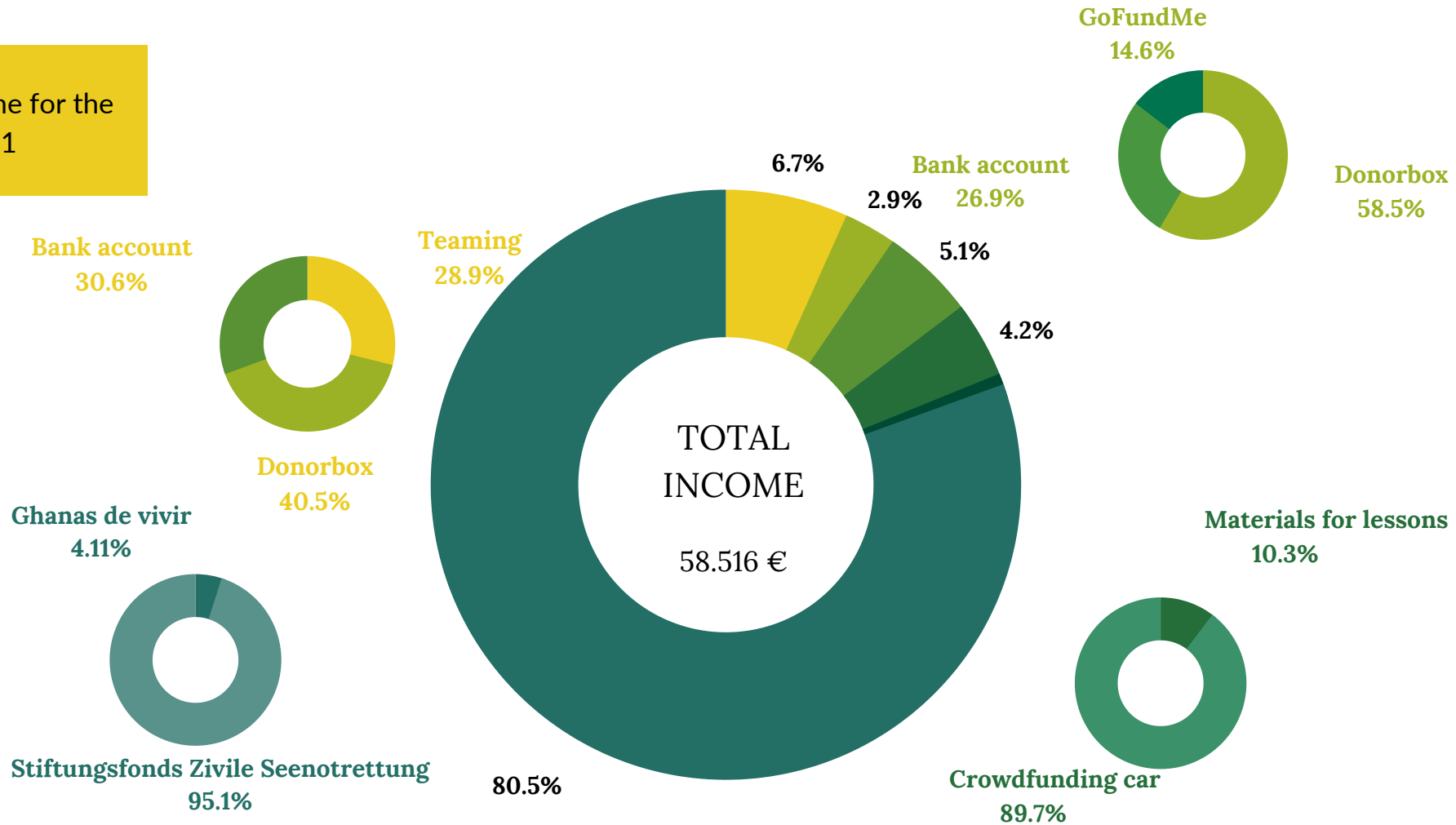
Its main tasks consist of launching crowdfunding campaigns in coordination with the communication team, as well as the search for possible

sources of funding and, consequently, the drafting and justification of project funding proposals to apply to.

Another task of this group is to look after the specific financial needs of each working group and of the project in general, ensuring that they are covered.

In the interests of transparency, the income and expenditure for the annual financial years are published.

Sources of income for the year 2021



● Recurrent donors

● One-off donors

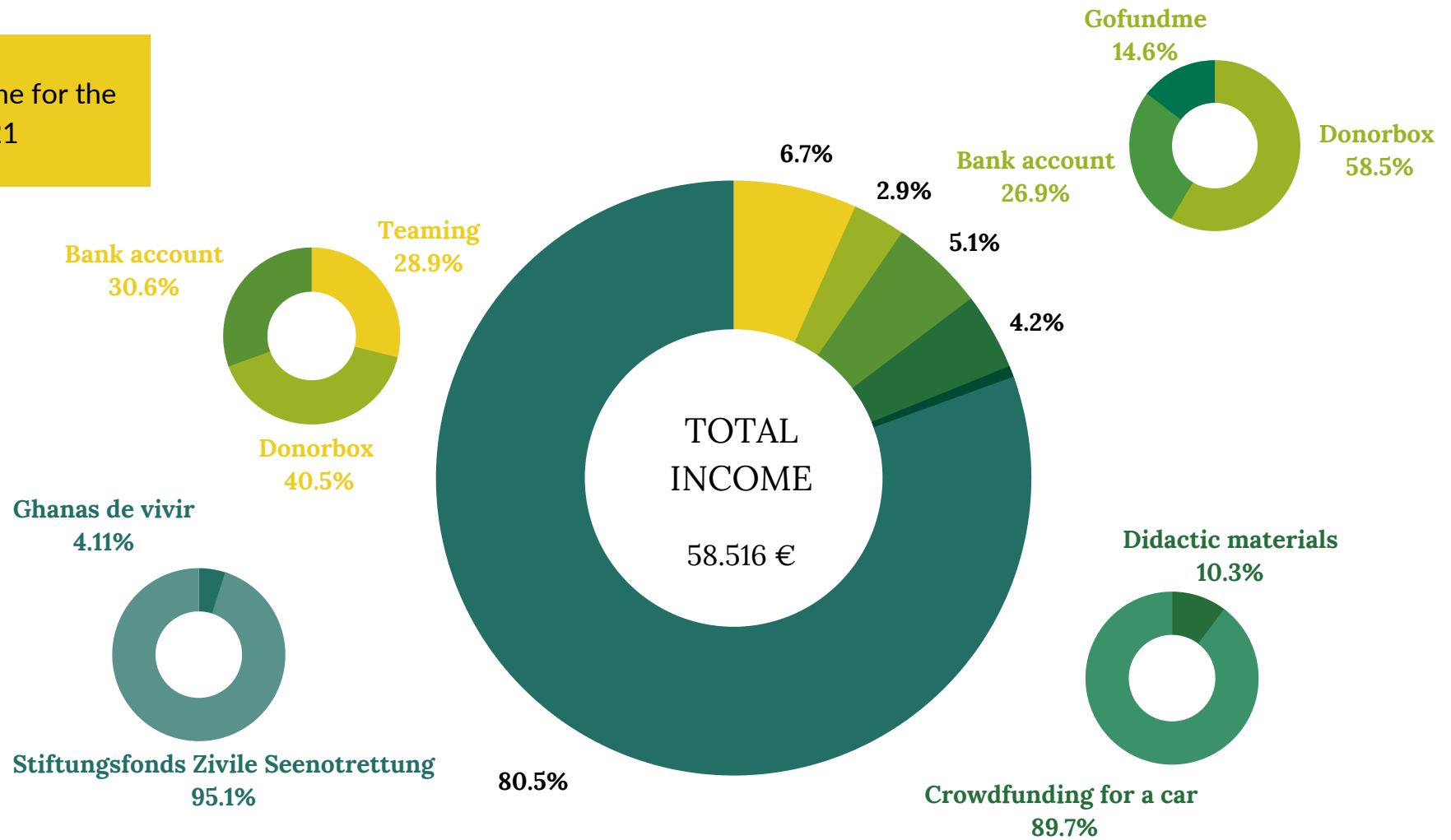
● Merchandising campaigns

● Other campaigns

● Events

● Other organisations

Sources of income for the year 2021



- Recurrent donors
- One-off donors
- Merchandising campaigns
- Other campaigns
- Events
- Other organisations



## 6 - CONCLUSIONS

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The city of Melilla, the context in which the organisation's activities take place, is an example of how **the racist system of border control passes through the bodies of people on the move, affecting their administrative situation, their physical and emotional health, and the possibility of building a dignified future.**

For this reason, the organisation has to be continuously reviewing the needs of the project, it has to be flexible and adaptable, and at the same time it has to achieve a structure that allows for the sustainability of the project.

**This year 2021 has been a year of emergencies, of challenges, but also of reflection and analysis,** which have gradually allowed Melilla to begin to be present in the public, political and media

discourse, since the city is a representative sample of the border system that is replicated along all the borders of the European continent.

The coming year will be a challenging one for the organisation, as major changes are expected. **The opening of borders or the end of the pandemic,** which has marked all actions taken so far, are expected in 2022.

Furthermore, thanks to the support of all those activists who collaborate or have collaborated with the project, it will be possible to continue denouncing and fighting to change the current system, in the hope that all people on the move will be able to develop their life project with dignity.



Below you will find our e-mail address:  
**info@solidarywheels.org** in case you would like to  
request further information on any of the  
aforementioned topics.

THANK YOU.  
THE SOLIDARY WHEELS TEAM.



COLLECTIVE IFTAR 2022  
ELENA MANJON